

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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Vincent L. Barr, # 245797,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Williamsburg County, c/o County Supervisor Stanley
Pasely;

John Battiste, Jail Administrator;

Willcox Buyck & Williams, P.A. (S);

Williamsburg County Detention Center; and

Kelvin Washington, Sheriff of Williamsburg County,

Defendants.

) C/A No. 2:06-3577-CMC-RSC

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) Report and Recommendation

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Background of this Case

The plaintiff is a detainee at the Williamsburg County Detention Center in Kingstree, South Carolina. The plaintiff has brought the above-captioned case civil rights action, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, against Williamsburg County, the jail administrator of the Williamsburg County Detention Center, a law firm in Florence (South Carolina), the detention center itself, and the Sheriff of Williamsburg County.

The “STATEMENT OF CLAIM” portion of the § 1983 complaint reveals that this civil rights arises out of the lack of access to law books, such as Black’s Law Dictionary and legal reference materials, at the Williamsburg County Detention Center. The plaintiff states that the defendants have not responded to his grievances on legal materials. In his prayer for relief, the plaintiff seeks: **(1)** injunctive relief directing that the defendants provide Black’s Law Dictionary, South Carolina Rules of Court, and “subject reference materials” to the plaintiff; **(2)** that the defendants, especially the law firm, be required to pay the “plaintiff’s complete Legal expenses with the Federal District Court of South Carolina past and present and any appeals of cases that exist between the plaintiff” and the law firm; and **(3)** a court order directing that the plaintiff be paid attorney’s fees.

Discussion

Under established local procedure in this judicial district, a careful review has been made of the *pro se* complaint pursuant to the procedural provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915, 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, and the Prison Litigation

Reform Act. The review¹ has been conducted in light of the following precedents: Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25, 118 L.Ed.2d 340, 112 S.Ct. 1728, 1992 U.S. LEXIS® 2689 (1992); Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 324-325, 104 L.Ed.2d 338, 109 S.Ct. 1827, 1989 U.S. LEXIS® 2231 (1989); Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972); Nasim v. Warden, Maryland House of Correction, 64 F.3d 951, 1995 U.S.App. LEXIS® 26108 (4th Cir. 1995)(*en banc*), *cert. denied*, 516 U.S. 1177, 134 L.Ed.2d 219, 116 S.Ct. 1273, 1996 U.S. LEXIS® 1844 (1996); Todd v. Baskerville, 712 F.2d 70 (4th Cir. 1983); and Boyce v. Alizaduh, 595 F.2d 948 (4th Cir. 1979)(recognizing the district court's authority to conduct an initial screening of a *pro se* filing).² *Pro se* complaints and petitions are held to a less stringent standard than those drafted by attorneys, Gordon v. Leeke, 574 F.2d 1147, 1151 (4th Cir.), *cert. denied*, Leeke v. Gordon, 439 U.S. 970 (1978), and a federal district court is charged with liberally construing a complaint or petition filed by a *pro se* litigant to allow the development of a potentially meritorious case. See

¹Pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Civil Rule 73.02 (DSC), the undersigned is authorized to review such complaints for relief and submit findings and recommendations to the District Court.

²Boyce has been held by some authorities to have been abrogated in part, on other grounds, by Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319 (1989)(insofar as Neitzke establishes that a complaint that fails to state a claim, under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), does not by definition merit *sua sponte* dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) [formerly 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d)], as "frivolous").

Hughes v. Rowe, 449 U.S. 5, 9-10 & n. 7 (1980)(*per curiam*); and Cruz v. Beto, 405 U.S. 319 (1972). When a federal court is evaluating a *pro se* complaint or petition, the plaintiff's or petitioner's allegations are assumed to be true. Fine v. City of New York, 529 F.2d 70, 74 (2nd Cir. 1975). Even under this less stringent standard, the § 1983 complaint is subject to summary dismissal. The requirement of liberal construction does not mean that the court can ignore a clear failure in the pleading to allege facts which set forth a claim currently cognizable in a federal district court. Weller v. Department of Social Services, 901 F.2d 387, 1990 U.S.App. LEXIS® 6120 (4th Cir. 1990).

The above-captioned case is subject to summary dismissal because county jails and county detention centers are not required to have law libraries. The United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit has ruled that the Constitution of the United States does not require every local jail even to have a law library. Magee v. Waters, 810 F.2d 451, 452 (4th Cir. 1987). The holding in Magee v. Waters is based on the knowledge that county jails are generally short-term facilities, wherein "the brevity of confinement does not permit sufficient time for prisoners to petition the courts." Magee v. Waters, 810 F.2d at 452. See also Cruz v. Hauck, 515 F.2d 322, 331-333

(5th Cir. 1975), *cert. denied*, Andrade v. Hauck, 424 U.S. 917 (1976). In Cruz v. Hauck, the Court noted: "access to the courts may be satisfied either by availability of legal materials, by counsel, or by any other appropriate device of *the State*." 515 F.2d at 331 (emphasis added).

Moreover, the plaintiff has not alleged a specific injury from the absence of law books at the Williamsburg County Detention Center. See Magee v. Waters, *supra*, 810 F.2d at 452 (prisoner must show specific injury or actual harm from absence of law library when that prisoner was "housed only temporarily in a local jail"); and Cruz v. Hauck, *supra*, 515 F.2d at 331-333 & nn. 16-18. In other words, a plaintiff must show an "actual injury" resulting from the loss or absence of his legal materials. See *also* Peterkin v. Jeffes, 855 F.2d 1021, 1040-1041 & nn. 24-25 (3rd Cir. 1988); and Sands v. Lewis, 886 F.2d 1166, 1170-1171 (9th Cir. 1989)(collecting cases). The obligation to provide legal assistance to the plaintiff rests with the State of South Carolina, not with the defendants in the case *sub judice*. Since the plaintiff is not entitled to access to a law library or legal materials, the plaintiff's claims against Williamsburg County and Jail Administrator John Battiste are subject to summary dismissal.

Kelvin Washington, the Sheriff of Williamsburg County, is entitled to summary dismissal because of Eleventh Amendment immunity. Sheriff's Departments in South Carolina are state agencies, not municipal departments. See Section 23-13-550, South Carolina Code of Laws; and 1975 S.C.Att'y.Gen'l.Op. No. 47 (January 22, 1975); and Section 23-13-10 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, which provides that only the Sheriff has the authority to hire or terminate employees of the Sheriff's Department, and that the Sheriff is responsible for neglect of duty or misconduct by a deputy sheriff. See also Allen v. Fidelity and Deposit Company, 515 F. Supp. 1185, 1189-1191 (D.S.C. 1981)(County cannot be held liable for actions of deputy sheriff because deputy sheriffs serve at pleasure of the Sheriff, not the County), *affirmed*, 694 F.2d 716 (4th Cir. 1982) [Table]; and Comer v. Brown, 88 F.3d 1315, 1332, 1996 U.S.App. LEXIS® 17326 (4th Cir. 1996)(suit against Sheriff of Greenville County: “. . . Sheriff Brown is an arm of the State.”). Indeed, any damages to the plaintiff, if awarded in this case, would be paid by the South Carolina State Insurance Reserve Fund. Comer v. Brown, *supra*, 88 F.3d at 1332 (“Judgments against the Greenville County Sheriff are paid by the South Carolina State Insurance Reserve Fund.”).

The Williamsburg County Detention Center is a group of buildings or a facility. Inanimate objects – such as buildings, facilities, and grounds – do not act under color of state law. Hence, the Williamsburg County Detention Center is not a "person" subject to suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See Allison v. California Adult Authority, 419 F.2d 822, 823 (9th Cir. 1969)(California Adult Authority and San Quentin Prison not "person[s]" subject to suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983); Preval v. Reno, 57 F.Supp.2d 307, 310, 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS® 9857 (E.D.Va. 1999)("[T]he Piedmont Regional Jail is not a 'person,' and therefore not amenable to suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983."); and Brooks v. Pembroke City Jail, 722 F. Supp. 1294, 1301, 1989 U.S. Dist. LEXIS® 12440 (E.D.N.C. 1989)("Claims under § 1983 are directed at 'persons' and the jail is not a person amenable to suit."). Cf. Wright v. El Paso County Jail, 642 F.2d 134, 136 n. 3 (5th Cir. 1981).

The Willcox Law Firm is subject to summary dismissal because it has not acted under color of state law. In order to state a cause of action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege that: (1) the defendant(s) deprived him or her of a federal right, and (2) did so under color of state law. See Gomez v. Toledo, 446 U.S. 635, 640 (1980); and American Mfr. Mut. Ins. Co. v. Sullivan, 526 U.S. 40, 50-52, 1999 U.S. LEXIS® 1711 (1999). See also

Hall v. Quillen, 631 F.2d 1154, 1155-1156 & nn. 2-3 (4th Cir. 1980), *cert. denied*, 454 U.S. 1141 (1982).

The district court in Hall v. Quillen, *supra*, had disposed of the case against a physician and a court-appointed attorney on grounds of immunity. In affirming the district court's order, the Court of Appeals, however, indicated that lower courts should first determine whether state action occurred:

* * * But immunity as a defense only becomes a relevant issue in a case such as this if the court has already determined affirmatively that the action of the defendant represented state action. This is so because state action is an essential preliminary condition to § 1983 jurisdiction, and a failure to find state action disposes of such an action adversely to the plaintiff. * * *

Hall v. Quillen, 631 F.2d at 1155 (citations omitted). See also Lugar v. Edmondson Oil Co., 457 U.S. 922, 936 (1982) ("Careful adherence to the 'state action' requirement . . . also avoids imposing on the State, its agencies or officials, responsibility for conduct for which they cannot fairly be blamed.").

Although a private individual or corporation can act under color of state law, his, her, or its actions must occur where the private individual or corporation is a willful participant in joint action with the State or with an agent of the State. Dennis v. Sparks, 449 U.S. 24, 27-28 (1980). Purely private conduct, no matter how wrongful, injurious, fraudulent, or discriminatory, is not actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 or under the Fourteenth Amendment. See

Lugar v. Edmondson Oil Co., *supra*, 457 U.S. at 936; and Burton v. Wilmington Parking Authority, 365 U.S. 715, 721 (1961).

Whether a private individual's action or corporation's action rises to the level of state action necessarily depends on the relationship between the activity and the state. The inquiry involves "whether there is a sufficiently close nexus between the State and the challenged action . . . so that the action of the latter may be fairly treated as that of the State itself." Jackson v. Metropolitan Edison Co., 419 U.S. 345, 351 (1974). In Blum v. Yaretsky, 457 U.S. 991, 1004 (1982), the Supreme Court held that a state is responsible for private action only when it has exercised "coercive power" or has provided "significant encouragement" in the implementation of the action. It is also well settled that "a private person does not act under color of state law simply because he invokes state authority." Brummett v. Camble, 946 F.2d 1178, 1184, 1991 U.S.App. LEXIS® 26889 (5th Cir. 1991), *cert. denied*, Campbell v. Brummett, 504 U.S. 965, 119 L.Ed.2d 241, 112 S.Ct. 2323, 1992 U.S. LEXIS® 3384 (1992).³ See also Auster Oil & Gas Co., Inc. v. Stream, 764 F.2d 381, 388, 1985 U.S.App. LEXIS® 30764 (5th Cir. 1985); American Mfr. Mut. Ins. Co. v. Sullivan, *supra*, 526 U.S. at 50-52 (held: private insurer

³In this citation, there are variant spellings of the party known as Camble or Campbell.

did not act under color of state law, for purposes of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, when it terminated payment of workers compensation benefits pending review); and *cf.* Kreschollek v. Southern Stevedoring Co., 223 F.3d 202, 2000 U.S.App. LEXIS® 18189 (3rd Cir. 2000)(applying holding in Sullivan to suit alleging action under color of federal law: termination of LHWCA [Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act] benefits by insurance company did not involve "federal government" action). Hence, the Willcox Law Firm's participation as counsel for defendants in federal court civil cases does not constitute action under color of state law.⁴

The plaintiff is not entitled to attorney's fees in this civil rights action. A *pro se* litigant, even if he or she is an attorney, cannot receive attorney's fees

⁴The plaintiff is "struck out" under the "three strikes" rule of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Strikes have been entered in Vincent Barr v. South Carolina Department of Corrections, et al., Civil Action No. 2:02-1060-CMC-RSC; Vincent Barr v. Thomas Cooper, South Carolina Circuit Judge, et al., Civil Action No. 2:05-1725-CMC-RSC; and Vincent Barr v. Williamsburg County, et al., Civil Action No. 2:06-2201-CMC-RSC. Hence, the above-caption case is also subject to summary dismissal because the allegations in the complaint do not show that the plaintiff is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. See Banos v. O'Guin, 144 F.3d 883, 884-885, 1998 U.S.App. LEXIS® 15053 (5th Cir. 1998)(in order to meet the "imminent danger of serious physical injury" exception to the three-strikes rule, the danger alleged must be imminent at the time that the plaintiff files complaint); Malik v. McGinnis, 293 F.3d 559, 562-563, 2002 U.S.App. LEXIS® 10978 (2nd Cir. 2002)(imminent danger exception to three strikes rule applies only when danger of serious physical injury exists at the time the complaint is filed); and Ashley v. Dilworth, 147 F.3d 715, 717, 1998 U.S.App. LEXIS® 13020 (8th Cir. 1998)(allegations that prisoner has faced imminent danger in the past are insufficient to trigger an exception to § 1915(g)).

in a civil rights action. See Kay v. Ehrler, 499 U.S. 432, 435, 113 L.E.2d 486, 111 S.Ct. 1435, 1991 U.S. LEXIS® 2219 (1991).

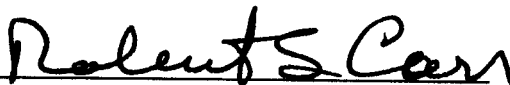
Recommendation

Accordingly, it is recommended that the District Court dismiss the above-captioned case *without prejudice* and without issuance and service of process. See Denton v. Hernandez, *supra*; Neitzke v. Williams, *supra*; Haines v. Kerner, *supra*; Brown v. Briscoe, 998 F.2d 201, 202-204 & n. *, 1993 U.S.App. LEXIS® 17715 (4th Cir. 1993), *replacing* unpublished opinion originally tabled at 993 F.2d 1535 (4th Cir. 1993); Boyce v. Alizaduh, *supra*; Todd v. Baskerville, *supra*, 712 F.2d at 74; 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)[essentially a redesignation of "old" 1915(d)]; and 28 U.S.C. § 1915A[as soon as possible after docketing, district courts should review prisoner cases to determine whether they are subject to summary dismissal]. Since Kelvin, Washington, the Sheriff of Williamsburg County, is immune from suit because of Eleventh Amendment immunity, this case is encompassed by 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(2). Hence, I also recommend that the above-captioned

case be deemed a "strike" for purposes of the "three strikes" rule of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). The plaintiff's attention is directed to the Notice on the next page.

Respectfully submitted,

January 10, 2007
Charleston, South Carolina


Robert S. Carr
United States Magistrate Judge

Notice of Right to File Objections to Report and Recommendation

The plaintiff is advised that he may file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation with the District Court Judge. **Objections must specifically identify the portions of the Report and Recommendation to which objections are made and the basis for such objections.** In the absence of a timely filed objection, a district court judge need not conduct a *de novo* review, but instead must “only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the recommendation.” Diamond v. Colonial Life & Acc. Ins. Co., 416 F.3d 310 (4th Cir. 2005).

Specific written objections must be filed within ten (10) days of the date of service of this Report and Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). The time calculation of this ten-day period excludes weekends and holidays and provides for an additional three (3) days for filing by mail. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a) & (e). Filing by mail pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5 may be accomplished by mailing objections to:

**Larry W. Propes, Clerk
United States District Court
Post Office Box 835
Charleston, South Carolina 29402**

Failure to timely file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation will result in a waiver of the right to appeal from a judgment of the District Court based upon such Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); United States v. Schronce, 727 F.2d 91 (4th Cir.), *cert. denied*, Schronce v. United States, 467 U.S. 1208 (1984); and Wright v. Collins, 766 F.2d 841 (4th Cir. 1985).